

GOVERNOR WILSON, BARKER, IS MAN

Reply to Criticism by Colonel Watterston Expected Soon, Is Report from Princeton.

PASSES THROUGH CITY

Battle for the Democratic Presidential Nomination Growing More Lively and Spectacular.

Returning last night from his Western trip, Governor Woodrow Wilson, one of the leading figures in the democratic scramble for the Presidential nomination, declined to make any statement regarding the Wilson-Harvey-Watterston controversy. At his home in Princeton, it was intimated that something in the way of a reply to Colonel Watterston's most recent criticism, will be forthcoming very soon and that it will add quite materially to the general gavelty of the situation.

While the other candidates for the nomination believe that the Harvey incident and the Watterston attack have weakened Governor Wilson greatly as a candidate, the Wilson biographers assert that they are satisfied entirely with the situation and are confident that the break with Colonel Harvey has helped Governor Wilson. The latter journeyed through the city on his way from Detroit to Princeton, but would give no interview. Upon reaching his home word was given to persons seeking interviews that he could not be seen and would not answer telephone calls. It was stated, emphatically, however, by some one representing him that at the present time he would make no addition to the controversy which has stirred up the democratic situation.

The battle for this democratic nomination has grown in intensity and the prospects are that it will continue to grow more lively and spectacular. The list of candidates has grown during the last week. To it has been added by some of the leading men in the party the name of Alton B. Parker, who was defeated badly in 1904. Those nominating him assert that he is much stronger throughout the country than he was eight years ago and that the position he has taken on the federal income tax and other public matters would make him a strong man with the voters. The name of Martin V. Littleton also has been added by some of the prophets. Thus New York State would appear to lead all other States in the number of "favorite sons" who are vying in all Governor Wilson, Mayor Gaynor, Judge Parker and Representative Littleton.

Considerable interest is displayed in the agreement made by Speaker Champ Clark and Joseph W. Folk of Missouri, to be decided by the decision of the State Convention. In inner democratic circles it is intimated that Speaker Clark never would have entered into the pact had he not known that he was certain to be elected to the State Convention, as Missouri's "favorite son." The Clark boomers say they have every reason to believe that the nomination will swing around to their candidate. Clark clubs, in fact, have been organized in many of the smaller cities. Clark movements have sprung up entirely of their own accord.

Advocates of Governor Judson Harmon say that he has gained steadily during the last six weeks and that he will continue to gain. There are two Harmon headquarters now in full swing in New York city, one in the city and one in the suburbs. Both are veritable beehives of activity.

No one person seems to be behind the Gaynor boom, but there can be no doubt in the minds of those who talk with the party managers that his stock has been going up. As matters now stand, according to the judgment of the wisest party leaders, Governor Wilson easily stands first on the list of candidates. Judson Harmon second, the chances of which are that the fight will become so fast and furious that the two present leaders will "kill each other off" and one of the remaining fifty-seven candidates will be chosen.

MR. WILSON ATTACKED AS ENEMY OF LABOR

"Reactionary Masquerading as a Progressive" Is the Charge Before Chicago Federation.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.] CHICAGO, Ill., Sunday.—Governor Woodrow Wilson was attacked on the floor of the Chicago Federation of Labor to-day as a "reactionary masquerading as a progressive" and as an "avowed enemy of organized labor."

Excerpts from speeches alleged to have been made by Mr. Wilson, when he was president of Princeton University, denouncing labor unions as monopolies, were read in a communication sent to the Chicago Labor body by the Pattern Makers' Association. Efforts to have the communication laid on the table failed. The matter was referred to a committee for investigation.

E. Quinn, business agent of the Pattern Makers' Association, said the members of his union in New York city already had investigated the matter and were actively opposing the candidacy of Governor Wilson throughout the country.

On one occasion Governor Wilson, it was said, declared the purpose of labor unions was to drag the efficient worker down to the level of the least efficient, and for that reason he was opposed to them.

TO DISCUSS PEACE TREATIES.

Discussion of the Compacts Will Be Resumed in the Senate To-Day.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.] WASHINGTON, D. C., Sunday.—Discussion of the arbitration treaties will be resumed in the Senate to-morrow, and during the week speeches will be made by at least four members of the Committee on Foreign Relations. Senator Lodge will speak on his resolution of ratification, which modifies and limits the language of the treaties. Senator William Alden Smith, of Michigan; Senator Clarke, of Arkansas, and Senator Bacon are also preparing formal addresses in regard to the peace documents. At a later date Senator Root, of New York, will address the Senate in advocacy of his resolution, which sets forth the reservation that "the treaty does not authorize the submission to arbitration of any question which depends upon or involves the maintenance of the traditional attitude of the United States concerning American questions or other purely governmental policy."

Accused of Stealing Automobile. Henry Lohman, twenty-eight years old, a chauffeur, was arrested yesterday charged with stealing an automobile. According to the police Lohman was employed by Mitchell Schulman, of No. 45 East Ninety-second street, and took the car from the garage after he had been told his services were no longer needed.

Anti-Taft Tactics in 1912 Like 1872 Fight on Grant

Then the "Liberal-Republican Party" Stood in the Present Position of the "Progressive Republican Party," and the Man in the White House Won Second Term.

THE writer of the observations printed below, who has endeavored to record impartially political prospects for several Presidential campaigns, two weeks ago ventured some remarks in the HERALD on the situation of the two great parties which had escaped general discussion. His comments to-day are in the same line of thought.

Thus far the preliminaries of the campaign of 1912 bear an impressive resemblance to those of 1872.

In that year the republican party was widely divided. General Grant was attacked by an element which later organized as the "Liberal Republican Party." President Taft is now attacked by an element described as the "Progressive Republican Party." The assault on General Grant was quite as severe as that now being indulged in by republicans who are dissatisfied with the present administration. General Grant did not have the handicap of being assaulted by a previous occupant of the White House by means of a secretly organized propaganda. But, on the other hand, that which may be regarded as a source of weakness in the Taft candidacy may really be a source of strength because the American people are in favor of fair play. In one respect General Grant was weaker before the public than Mr. Taft, because he did not possess the ability to go before audiences and take an aggressive stand, winning applause from the business and professional classes.

The regular republican convention at Philadelphia nominated General Grant for a second term in 1872. The liberal republicans nominated Mr. Horace Greeley at Cincinnati.

The democrats, who had been beaten terribly in the election of 1868, of course

could not take General McClellan, their candidate of four years before, any more than they could now take Mr. Bryan, and could not agree on any candidate from their own ranks. They therefore took one of the blindest opponents of the Grant administration, a republican party, Mr. Greeley, of Baltimore.

Thus what looked like a hopeless split in the republican party proved its salvation. Mr. Greeley's defeat as a liberal republican candidate, which he certainly and undoubtedly would have suffered, was an additional nomination that came to him from the democracy made it double sure.

The democratic opposition to Mr. Greeley took form in an opposition convention at Louisville, Ky., which nominated Mr. Charles O'Connor, of New York, but Mr. O'Connor declined, and Mr. Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, ran as an independent. General Grant received 286 of the 345 votes in the Electoral College.

In what direction now are the "progressives" and the democrats pointing? Utterly unable to stem the Taft tide with Senator La Follette, the progressives have started a "bush whipping" movement for Mr. Roosevelt, which has been almost destroyed by the first blast of exposure regarding the activities of Mr. George W. Perkins. Now Senator Cummins, of Iowa, appears as another aspirant for the progressive nomination.

The democrats are showing their usual capacity for non-cohesion. Governor Wilson, their strongest candidate and who was supposed to embody traits which were winning the support of the business interests represented by Mr. Thomas F. Ryan, and the radical support represented by Mr. William J. Bryan has suddenly received cold douches from both. He has lost strength, but he is perhaps still stronger than Governor Wilson, of Ohio, with many other candidates dividing the strength of the party. The whole situation is incoherent in the democratic party.

In looking the field over one cannot fail to be impressed with what occurred in 1872.

HERE ONLOOKER.

HITCHCOCK PLAN BEFORE ASSEMBLY

Resolution Will Be Presented To-Day Asking That Congress Push the Purchase of Telegraphs.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.] ALBANY, N. Y., Sunday.—Assemblyman Louis A. Cuvillier, of New York city, will try to have the republican Assembly declare for or against Postmaster General Hitchcock's plan for the government ownership of the telegraph lines and their operation in connection with the postal system. He will introduce a concurrent resolution to-morrow night asking that the representatives from New York use their best offices toward carrying into effect the plan of government acquisition of the lines.

The preamble of the resolution will set forth that the telegraph rates charged by private companies are excessive, and will mention the countries of the world where the government controls the telegraph—more than fifty countries, with a population of 850,000,000 persons. This is the resolution.

"Be it resolved (if the Senate concur), That it is the sense of the Legislature of the State of New York that the United States government should acquire the existing telegraph companies, now operating in the United States, for the benefit of all the people, so that the rates may be reduced in accordance with the postal service now successfully conducted by the United States government."

"Be it further resolved, That the members of Congress from the State of New York be and they are hereby respectfully requested to use their best offices in this direction."

"Be it further resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to each member of Congress from the State of New York, the President of the United States, the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives."

48,606 DIED FROM VIOLENCE IN 1910

Census Bureau Shows That of This Number 3,190 Are Homicide Victims.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sunday.—That there were 48,606 deaths from all forms of violence, exclusive of suicide, in the Census Bureau's death registration area in 1910, it is stated in Mortality Bulletin No. 109, just issued by the Census Director, E. Dana Durand. The report was prepared under the supervision of Dr. Cressy L. Wilbur, chief statistician for vital statistics.

These 48,606 deaths make a death rate of 90.3 per cent a hundred thousand estimated population for 1910, as compared with 48,627 deaths, or a rate of 85.3 in 1908.

Of the total number of deaths from violence, other than suicide, in 1910, 3,190 were from homicide, of which 1,882 were by firearms, 1,452 by cutting and piercing instruments, and 856 by other means. Traumatism by fall caused 8,396 deaths in 1910, or 15.4 per 100,000 population. This cause was not shown prior to 1910.

There were 7,877 deaths in 1910 from railroad accidents and injuries, or 14.8 per 100,000 population. Accidental drowning was responsible for 4,818 deaths. Burns (conflagrations excepted) caused 4,282 deaths. Traumatism in mines and quarries caused 3,481 deaths. Street car accidents and injuries are credited with 1,999 deaths. The absorption of deleterious gases (conflagration excepted) caused 1,379 deaths. Traumatism by machines is charged with 1,299 deaths, while traumatism by firearms caused 1,161.

The number of deaths from automobile accidents and injuries was 980, or 1.8 a 100,000 population, in 1910, as compared with 182, or 0.4, in 1908; 294, or 0.7, in 1907; 393, or 0.8, in 1906, and 602, or 1.2, in 1905. Injuries by other vehicles than railroad and street cars and automobiles caused 1,940 deaths. Other deaths were: Poisoning by food, 157; other acute poisonings, 1,227; conflagration, 845; traumatism by cutting or piercing instruments, 815; hand and foot, 547; injuries by animals, 562; starvation, 38; excessive cold, 254; effects of heat, 826; lightning, 158; electricity (lightning excepted), 478; fractures (cause not specified), 623; other external violence, 2,391.

Hunting the Wolf. A new sport for hardy Americans is hunting wolves on snowshoes. The wolf has become a great pest in some of the States, so the new sport is welcome. A thrilling illustrated story in next Sunday's NEW YORK HERALD.

MR. TAFT WILL URGE WORLD COST INQUIRY

Adopts Professor Irving Fisher's Proposal for Greatest Sociological Investigation in History.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.] WASHINGTON, D. C., Sunday.—President Taft has decided to send to Congress a message recommending that an international inquiry be undertaken into the causes of the increased cost of living. A proposal to this effect was made by a committee of delegates from the American Society for the Advancement of Science, headed by Professor Irving Fisher, of Yale.

The inquiry will be dependent for its success upon co-operation on the part of the Powers, and in its scope will include the increased production of gold, the increased wages of labor and the laws of supply and demand for all the necessities of life.

It will be the most comprehensive sociological investigation ever undertaken in the world's history.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Provident Loan Society OF NEW YORK

Loans from \$1 to \$1,000 upon pledge of personal property.

INTEREST RATES

One per cent (1%) per month or fraction thereof.

One-half per cent (½%) charged upon loans repaid within two weeks from date of making.

Socialist Assemblyman Says He's 'Sandwich Man' of His Party

H. M. Merrill, Lone Representative, Admits He Must Advertise Its Advantages.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.] ALBANY, N. Y., Sunday.—"I know that every socialist in the State looks upon me as the 'sandwich man' of the State government," said Assemblyman Herbert M. Merrill, of Schenectady, the first socialist to sit in the New York Legislature, in discussing legislative matters. "I am to carry the banner and advertise the fact that other communities can send socialists to Albany without disturbing the government of the State. Because of that I am not going to be permitted to look on and learn, as other first year men do."

Mr. Merrill is forty years old, an armature worker by trade, and worked in the plant of the General Electric Company. Three months ago he did not think there was a remote chance he would be elected to the Assembly. He did think the socialists would elect a Mayor, but never believed they could carry the county. After he was elected the socialist party began to study a way to get the most advantage of having a legislator.

"You know the socialist believes in party government and the subordinating of the opinion of the individual to that of the majority," he said. "While I was elected to the Assembly to represent Schenectady county, I am also the representative of the socialist party. To aid me in my work there was organized an Advisory Committee of the Executive Committee of the socialist party of the State. This committee prepares the bills they want me to introduce, and in addition to that I prepare some myself."

"Do you think that the drawing of party lines in the Legislature is a good thing?" he was asked.

"It is conducive to the expediting of business. It places responsibility to have the majority in control of all the committees."

"What criticism do you make on the procedure of the Assembly, and what would you do to improve it?"

"My criticism is that too much time is wasted in the first few weeks. There is

ROBBED BY FOUR MEN IN HALLWAY

Thieves Hold Knives Against Victim's Throat—Take Overcoat and Money.

Borish Varoschitski, a manufacturer of fur garments, of No. 273 East Twenty-sixth street, was held up and robbed of \$38 and his overcoat by four men in the hallway of a building in Fortieth street between Seventh and Eighth avenues yesterday. While two men searched him, the other two held knives against his throat.

Varoschitski was seeking a man to whom he had loaned money on board a steamer ship upon which they came from Russia three months ago. He had this man's address upon a card and, unable to read English, he asked a young man at the corner of Fortieth and Seventh streets to deliver the card to the man. The young man told Varoschitski to a house on the north side of the street, and after opening the door told Varoschitski to follow him.

When Varoschitski entered the hall the young man closed the door and whistled sharply. Three men appeared and pinioned Varoschitski's arms behind him. One of the men told him that if he made a sound his throat would be cut with a razor.

The men found \$38 in an inside vest pocket and in their eagerness to get the money they cut the garment upon his shoulders. Everything of value upon his person, including a fur overcoat, was taken.

Varoschitski gave the police of the West Thirty-seventh street station a description of the robbers.

VICTIM OF WAR OF RIVAL TONGS

Leon-Kei, of On Leongs, Murdered in Rear of Brooklyn Laundry.

Leon Kei, a member of the On Leongs Tong, was found murdered yesterday in his laundry at No. 67 Park avenue, Brooklyn. He had been shot through the head as he slept in a bunk at the rear of the laundry. It was a murder for revenge, the police said, as the murderer failed to carry off a stocking of the dead man in which was a large sum of money.

Since the murder of Lung Yoo, president of the Hip Sing Tong, in Chinatown last month, members of that society have marked for slaughter twenty of the On Leongs Tong, the police say. The men to do the work are reported to have been selected, and the police believe that Leon Kei is their first victim.

The police learned that since the murder of Lung Yoo, a cousin, discovered the number when he went to the laundry yesterday morning.

Captain Coughlin, head of the Brooklyn Detective Bureau, last night began a search for a member of the Hip Sing Tong who was seen near the laundry late Saturday night.

\$25,000,000 LOST BY RECIPROCITY DEFEAT

Shrinkage in Values of Food Products Followed Rejection of Treaty, Figures Show.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.] WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Sunday.—Western Canada has lost \$25,000,000 on the

LAWRENCE CLERGY UPHOLD STRIKERS

One Pastor Urges Men to Keep Up Struggle Despite Employers' Promises.

MANY MEETINGS HELD

Textile Forces Reach No Decision During the Quietest Day Since Walkout.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.] LAWRENCE, Mass., Sunday.—After the quietest day since the beginning of the strike of 25,000 mill operatives, conferences were held to-night with the object of settling the struggle.

The conferences reached a climax at nine o'clock to-night, when delegates from all the unions affected and representatives of unorganized workers met to decide what action they should take on the proposition of the mill agents to meet the employees of their different mills.

The various mass meetings at which a more complete organization was effected, kept the great body of operatives from the streets. Only the soldiers deploying in companies from the army through the city, passing and repassing through the streets with set bayonets, bespoke the force of the undercurrent that is surging through this city.

In their pulpits the clergymen used the great unrest as a topic for their sermons. All spoke seriously of the fear of violence, but all declared that the step taken by the workers was justifiable. Father Mariano Molise, of the Church of the Holy Rosary, the largest Italian church in the city, after reading a letter written to him by William A. Wood, president of the American Woollen Company, asking him to use his influence to end the strike, urged the strikers to continue the struggle. Mr. Woods has promised that if the workers would return to work the owners would give them more wages when they could afford to do so.

Governor Foss' secretary, Dudley M. Holman and Mr. Supply of the State Board of Arbitration, were in town this afternoon. Colonel E. Leroy Sweater, in charge of the militia, said that plans for a settlement are still under way. Morrison X. Swift, of Boston, sent a letter to Governor Foss to-night stating that the State should provide a fund for the destitute strikers. Miss Elizabeth Flynn, of New York, couched a huge mass meeting to-day at Franco-Belgian Hall on Mason street, and there began her efforts to organize the women workers of the mills.

No further search was made to-day for dynamite, three lots of which were found in different parts of the city yesterday. According to police inspectors who have been working here and in the Italian quarters of Boston since the explosion of a dynamite plot against the life of Governor Foss, the tip by which the explosive was located came from members of the Italian squad of the Boston police.

Colonel Sweater said to-night that conditions would determine how many companies would be retained during the week. Unless trouble develops to-morrow, it is probable that the three Lawrence companies which were first called upon, will be dismissed.

Chance. A second installment of Joseph Conrad's fine story of the sea will appear, illustrated, in next Sunday's NEW YORK HERALD. A synopsis of what has gone before accompanies it, but you can't afford to miss a chapter.

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